

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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The Legislature.

Regina Nov. 7.

At to-day's sitting of the assembly Mr. Cayley, from the civil justice committee, reported Judge Richardson's ordinance respecting appeals from convictions by justices of the peace under Northwest ordinance and municipal by-laws without amendment. It was read a second time and passed through committee of the whole.

Mr. Tweed, from the committee appointed to draft a reply to the speech from the throne, presented the following reply and moved that it be received and ordered to be printed to come up for consideration on Monday:

May it please Your Honor:

We the members of the first legislative assembly, sitting at its last session, thank your Honor for your Honor's gracious speech.

There are many things referred to by your Honor on which the country is this year to be greatly congratulated. The abundant harvest, the success of the ranching country, the lines of railroad which during the year either have been completed or are in course of construction, the opening of new markets, the extension of trade, and general prosperity of the Territories, are all matters for sincere congratulation.

Your Honor mentions the steps which have been taken to forward immigration into the country, a subject of vital importance, and desires our co-operation in maturing and completing the same, a co-operation which has been and always will be given, although we regret to say our means are of the smallest. Your Honor will doubtless remember the yearly appeals we have made to the Dominion government for assistance in the work of populating the many millions of acres of Dominion lands in this country, and the cold response with which they have been met.

The brief and hurried visit of the English delegates through the Northwest has been the only visible result.

Statistics showing that crime has not increased in this country will be gladly received. Inquiries made by individual members in the five judicial districts of the country show that not only are the Territories singularly free from crime, but that in spite of the increase of population, the courts show a less percentage of criminal cases than ever before.

The gopher pest has been sensibly diminished in some districts by the use of strychnine, whilst in others the good result has not been so marked. It will be our duty to make further recommendations on the matter to Your Honor during the session.

Additions to our library were much needed. We regret, however, to say that some few of the books recently procured do not commend themselves to the assembly as usually found in a legislative library of the small proportions which ours must necessarily be.

The Legislature joins with Your Honor in thanks to the President of the Canadian Pacific railway for immigration passes. The work done by many of the applicants has in the past been of the highest quality, a fact which the president must have recognized when he consented to the continuance of the system.

The assistance rendered by the officers and men of the Northwest Mounted Police in suppressing prairie and forest fires, has been of great value, and we cordially join with your Honor in thanking them for it.

The school system of the Territories shows rapid development, and Your Honor's statistics on the subject will doubtless prove interesting

to the country. The number of schools must be convincing evidence of the ease with which settlers can supply their children with educational advantages of a superior kind.

We are glad that Your Honor has repeated last year's methods of distributing the grant for roads and bridges, namely, by an equal division amongst the members. We do not share the apprehension that some districts got more than they needed because their grants were not expended by September 30th. The continued rains in many parts of the country at the time usually most suitable for work, the scarcity of the labor owing to the busy seasons and the long distances which members have to travel in order to arrange for the work necessary, will more than account for the delay.

The well boring operations of the year, while successful in many instances, show a regrettable lack of success, owing apparently to the management which has characterized their operation. Your Honor's advisory council seem to need some assistance in making the best use of the facilities at their disposal in this direction.

We regret Your Honor has omitted to mention the scant attention paid by the Ottawa authorities to memorials forwarded to them by the Assembly, the disallowance at Ottawa of certain Territorial ordinances and the unhappy differences which have existed and still exist between an overwhelming majority of the assembly and Your Honor's advisory council.

The circumstances of the country and of the assembly oblige us from year to year to make representations to the federal government on various matters. Our experience of the way in which these representations have been met make us little desirous of repeating them.

The disallowance of useful ordinances is a serious matter. Three ordinances have been disallowed since last session, namely, the ordinance to amend the interpretation ordinance, the ordinance for the protection of game and the ordinance respecting the legal profession.

By the disallowance of the first, it would seem that our right to interpret expression, used in the ordinances of this assembly is questioned. By the disallowance of the second it would seem that existing Dominion statutes and treaties are not sufficient to protect the Indians without the co-operation of the Assembly, and doubt is even expressed as to whether the Assembly has a right at all to protect the game of the Territories from wanton destruction. The disallowance of the third would seem to show that the power accorded to the Assembly by order in council to legislate with regard to the constitution, organization and maintenance of Territorial courts of civil jurisdiction is subject to many restrictions which are not apparent in the order-in-council conferring the same. It will be the duty of the Assembly to re-enact some of these ordinances with such slight modifications as may remove the more plainly stated grounds of their disallowance.

The Assembly regrets that Your Honor has not seen fit to allude to the circumstances which have led to Your Honor's selection and retention in office of an advisory council not in accord with, nor possessing the confidence of, the majority of this Assembly. It appears to us to be necessary to the good government of the country, that the measure of control, if any, possessed by the legislature over the acts of the executive, should be clearly defined. Having been left without the guidance of Your Honor in this matter, the Assembly can do no less than assume its rights to be such as the Northwest Territories act and constitutional usage, having

the force of law appear to give. They are therefore compelled to believe in the right of the majority not only to pass legislation, but to advise and control in the matter of its being given effect—that the Northwest Territories acts, interpreted in the light of constitutional usage, provide for control of the executive by an advisory council having the confidence of a majority of the House; that the assumption of such control by any members of this House not possessing its confidence is a violation of the spirit and intent of the Northwest Territories Acts, and an infringement upon the rights of the House against which it feels compelled to enter its most solemn protest and to take such measures to protect itself as best it may.

The disregard for and violation of all constitutional rules, the infringement upon the rights and privileges of the House and usurpation of its prerogatives by its members composing the advisory council, in our opinion renders those members unworthy of taking any part in the business of the Assembly. As the only means in our power of vindicating in our case the common rights of majorities in representative assemblies, it is our duty to refuse all legislation and motions offered by those members.

To further mark its disapproval of the course of the advisory council in ignoring its rights, the House has seen fit not to allow the several members of the council to serve on any of its standing committees, so long as they maintain their present attitude of defiance.

It is provided by the act creating this Assembly that no motion regarding finance may be adopted by the House except it first be recommended by message from Your Honor. This provision places the power of initiating financial legislation solely in the hands of Your Honor's advisers, while the power to pass such legislation as unquestionably rests with the majority of the House. If your advisers, in the present case, possessed the confidence of the House, their right to initiate financial legislation would be unquestioned. But not possessing that confidence, their right to initiate such legislation is denied. The House feels that it would be doing less than its duty if it did not insist on its unquestionable right in this matter; and as long as Your Honor chooses to refuse the advice of the majority of its members on questions of finance, so long will Your Honor's advisers be refused leave to introduce motions on questions of finance in the House. It must be apparent to Your Honor that, as a matter of expediency merely, it is altogether undesirable from the point of view of the public interest that financial legislation should be introduced by a minority who have not the control of the house—that is, of the majority—necessary to give it effect. It must be apparent that the introduction of such legislation under such circumstances could only lead to unnecessary and undesirable disputes and delays. If Your Honor's advisers were permitted to introduce financial motions at their pleasure—while they have not the power to carry them—create debates upon them, and introduce amendments which would create further debates, a weapon of obstruction would be placed in their hands which the house has reason to believe would be used to delay the public business and without regard to the welfare of the people of the Territories.

As the only possibly effectual means of protecting itself in this regard, the house claims its right to refuse leave to the several members of Your Honor's present advisory council to introduce any motion in this house.

At the same time it will be the care of the majority to see that no beneficial legislation fails to be introduced or passed, merely because these members cannot be allowed to introduce it.

It must be clear to Your Honor that this assembly can legislate on but few of the subjects upon which it is expressly authorized by Dominion Order-in-Council without the question of finance being involved. This is particularly the case in regard to schools. If the funds upon which the successful working of this most important ordinance depends are entirely beyond our control, it would in our opinion be better to place the power to legislate regarding Northwest schools in the hands of those who do control the necessary funds, whether they be Your Honor alone, or Your Honor with your advisers, or the Parliament of Canada. This Assembly must protest against its being placed in the position of being responsible to the people of the Northwest Territories for proper legislation regarding schools, and yet be deprived of the control of the funds whereby alone that legislation can be given effect—whereby alone the school system at present existing in the Northwest Territories can be maintained. At the session of 1888, the Assembly, believing that it possessed control of the grant in aid of schools, provided that a certain proportion of aid from that grant should be extended to them. On the strength of the inducement thus held out, many new districts were organized, taxation was levied and liabilities were incurred for the erection of school houses whose usefulness depended on the continuance of the proportion of the aid promised in the ordinance of the Assembly. During the session of 1889 the promise of aid remained without any intimation from Your Honor that it would not be made good, and a still further increase in the number of school districts took place. In the present year, after the annual taxation rate had been struck on the basis of the grant promised by the Northwest Assembly, a circular, authorized by the government of the Northwest Territories, was received by the several school districts warning them of a proposed reduction to be made in the amount of their grant.

This house is compelled to inform Your Honor that if it is to understand that the control of the school funds rests with Your Honor and not with the Assembly, as would appear from the circular referred to, it will be necessary for us to amend the present ordinance by striking out the provisions relating to aid to schools and thereby make known that upon Your Honor rests the responsibility of the distributing of the said fund and the support of the school system of the Northwest Territories.

The house very deeply regrets the extraordinary circumstances which compel it to take this stand in defence of its rights and dignity, and the rights and dignity of those whom it represents, but feels compelled to inform Your Honor thus clearly as to what its position is and as to the course which it intends to pursue, believing that as Your Honor's advisers do not represent the majority of this house, they cannot properly represent to Your Honor the position which the house has taken its reasons for taking that position, and its intention to maintain it.

Regina, Nov. 16th.

Mr. Tweed moved, seconded by Mr. Neff, that the draft of address in reply to His Honor's speech be adopted. A lively and interesting debate followed, lasting till 3 a.m., in the course of which the majority of the members took part.

We have not space to give the speeches of all the members, but we give sufficient to enable our readers to judge the merits of the debate.

Mr. Tweed said: Although the leader of the advisory council had said that the speech from the throne had nothing in it, and desired to dismiss it with a vote of thanks, the house had not treated it so curtly. They had gone carefully through it in the hope of finding something, but had been disappointed. The speech was notable for what it did not contain in regard to the present situation in the assembly and the intentions of the executive for the future. The address in reply dealt with some of the more important questions that should have been, but were not, mentioned in the speech as well as to the matters mentioned in it. The address in reply endorsed the speech wherever possible, but could not endorse it in certain particulars. In regard to the attempt at present being made at government by the minority, the address in reply set forth the position of the majority, which position was backed by the majority of the people of the Territories. It had been announced by members of the advisory council that they had the support of the press of the Territories. They had the support of the subsidized press, the Regina Leader and Calgary Herald, whose opinions were paid for at a rate far above their value, and that was all. He alluded to the disallowance of Northwest ordinances at Ottawa, disallowance which was not instigated with a view to the welfare of the Territories, but rather to favor eastern interests. The interests of the Territories had not been properly advocated at Ottawa by members of Parliament from the Northwest, or these disallowances and curt answers to memorials would not have occurred. The majority of the members of the assembly had entered upon a struggle against the usurpation of their rights by the minority. In taking this action their motives were challenged and themselves attempted to be held to scorn by the subsidized press. They were called agitators, and the disruption of the country was threatened if they succeeded. He gave a quotation to show that agitation was necessary at times to correct abuses such as were attempted to be saddled upon the country in this case.

Mr. Betts regretted to find the mover of the address in reply censuring him for having taken a certain position on the question of control of the finances, which was in accordance with the opinions he had always expressed on the subject, and which were in line with those of the mover of the address in reply two years ago. He accused the member of having shifted his ground in the hope of attaining office. He had always expressed himself against responsible government for the Territories, and his satisfaction with the present system. He had, by his resignation last year, given those who thought differently from him a chance to put their ideas in practice. They had not done so, and he was compelled to again come forward to the rescue of the country. If he could be shown that there was a word or a line in the statute in proof that his position was contrary to the law he would resign, but until he was and as long as he was satisfied with the position he would not resign and hand over control to those who appeared from their recent course in the assembly so ill-fitted to exercise it. They were given control of the finances by the act; they had the control, and would retain it whatever the majority might say, or whatever abuse they might throw upon himself or his colleagues. He alluded to the member for Edmonton having changed his opinion on the Quebec

CARPHIN BROS., DEALERS IN Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc.

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Yours truly,
CARPHIN BROS., General Merchants

ance question. That member had voted two years ago to have that question submitted to the direct vote of the people of the Northwest, and had attacked him because he would not agree to it. He (the speaker) would be glad to submit this most important question to the direct vote of the people of the Northwest, and would abide by their decision.

Mr. Oliver said the personal allusion of the member for Prince Albert called for a reply, although he did not intend to speak at this time. That member had a few days ago asserted that he (the speaker) had changed his views on the Temperance question, and now repeated it. The member for Prince Albert knew when he said so, then and now, that he was saying what was not the fact. The claim made by the member for Prince Albert that he had rescued the country by his recent taking of office was a sample of assurance so stupendous that it could only be illustrated by comparison. The story of the Irishman at the battle of Waterloo would answer. As the Duke of Wellington rode along the line before the battle commenced he halted and demanded of his staff, "Is Patrick Murphy present?" The answer came, "He is." "Then," said the duke, "in the name of God let the battle begin." The fight in the assembly, as set forth in the address in reply, was simply for government by the majority. This right the members of the advisory council denied, and it was the part of the majority of the assembly to assert it. Control of the government meant control of the funds. The assembly was distinctly empowered to legislate on certain questions. With the control of the funds its legislation could be given effect, without that control it ceased to be a legislature, and became merely an advisory body. Had it been the intention of the Parliament of Canada to make it merely an advisory body the act would have so declared. The burden of legislative responsibility having been clearly placed upon the assembly, the majority demanded the control of the funds necessary to give their legislation effect. To deny them that much was to deny them their rights, and compel them to take even unpleasant means to vindicate those rights. The legislature had been distinctly empowered to tax the people of the Territories. It was not conceivable that it was intended that the executive should expend the funds so raised independent of the legislature, and yet that was the stand taken by the Lieutenant-Governor's advisers in the house. The total funds available to carry on the government of the Northwest was some \$200,000. The sum was sufficiently large to make it important who should control it. The present advisers gave out on behalf of the house, the claim to the control of the far larger part of this amount, as a condition of taking office. It was their surrender of the rights of the house in this particular that gave them their present importance and brought upon them the hard measures which the house had adopted. They had made the surrender for the house, having been promised a share in the control for themselves, and now they defiantly told the house that they were in the government, and there they would remain. They controlled the finances and would retain that control in

defiance of the house. The circumstances justified the house in taking the strongest measures in defence of its rights in this matter. The majority would fail in their duty to the people of the Territories if they did not, as they were doing, most emphatically assert their undeniable right of control.

Mr. Seccord said that the position taken by the advisory council was strictly according to the law as it stood. They were made the objects of tyranny by the majority such as had never been exercised by any house of parliament in the world. Tyranny that would have its effect on the country as the tyranny of Speaker Reed in U.S. House of Representatives had on the recent elections in the United States, causing the defeat of the Republican party by a large majority. They had been challenged for holding office contrary to the wish of the majority. That lack of confidence had not yet been displayed in a proper manner. When the territorial estimates were brought down, if they were rejected, himself and colleagues would resign, but not until then. Their present position as to the control of finances was assured by the judgment of Sir John Thompson on the disallowance of the interpretation ordinance.

Mr. Haultain thought that the advisers showed wisdom on the opening day in refusing to submit the speech from the throne to the consideration of the house. In this, as in other cases, when the advisory council took a wrong course it was the duty of the majority in opposition to put them right. After the clear explanations that had been already given it must be evident as to which was the better side. He hoped that the advisory would now join with the house and vote with the majority. The previous speaker had stated that for six years past he had been against responsible government. Did the member forget that at no longer time ago than last session he had made a motion in the house declaring for responsible government and supported it in a long speech. As a result a new tail had been added to the advisory council by the members who had alternately found the tail of the advisory council. The one had received his reward, the other was looking for it. He quoted "Two women shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken and the other left." How did the advisory council account for retaining their position; it was not to the advantage of the country in legislation, that the position should be held by a minority. It was more important to the country that the advisers should have the confidence of the assembly than that they should have that of the lieutenant-governor. The assembly had been elected to support the public interest, the interest of every individual. Their importance was not more in respect of the people whom they now represented, than of those who were being added to the population of the country every day. Under constitutional usage the advisory council having control of the house guides the Governor. The Governor had already stated during last session that the advisory council should have the confidence of the house. This was satisfactory and should have remained. When Sir John Macdonald provided for the constitution of the Northwest Assembly, he never contemplated such a position as that this Assembly should be called together at immense expense to control the expenditure of the petty local revenue of \$15,000 or \$20,000, of which a very large proportion was derived from beer licenses, which had not begun to be issued when the act was passed. He believed that it was the intention to give full control of all Northwest funds to the Assembly.

Mr. Richardson speaking to the amendment, said this was not the first time the question now being discussed had come up. At the first session His Honor had allowed the house a certain privilege. He was anxious that the council should be in touch with the house. This led to a misunderstanding and had led to all the trouble that had since occurred. If the members had accepted the situation business would

have gone along smoothly and the practical business of the country would have progressed more rapidly than it has done. The first advisory council resigned without due reason. A new council was formed which the house compelled to resign. Then there was an interim and an ordinance was passed to override the statutory constitution. The trouble arose because members were looking to an ideal system. There was no use in looking for what under present circumstances could not be obtained and forgetting the duty owing to constituents in doing so. In controlling the Dominion funds for expenses of government in the Northwest the lieutenant-governor acted merely as an official of the Federal government. It was only in regard to the administration of local funds and affairs that he was to be considered as lieutenant-governor. If we occupied the position of a province the funds derived from Ottawa could be voted in a lump sum. At present the vote there apportioned the amounts to each several purpose. The address in reply was an address rather than a reply. It was a lecture to the lieutenant-governor on his duty. The line laid down by the leader of the opposition in boycotting the advisory council, was that if legislation brought grist to his mill it might be introduced by members of the council. If otherwise it must be voted down. The member for Macleod allowed legislation in which he was interested to be introduced by a member of the council a day or two before. He would be glad if the Assembly controlled the funds derived from Ottawa, but they did not. The local members of parliament were responsible to the people of the Territories for the proper distribution of that fund and for the rendering of proper accounts. But the Assembly did possess control of the funds appropriated for aid to schools, for that control was given by Dominion order-in-council. A paragraph in the reply made the childish threat that if control of the funds were not given the school ordinance would be wiped out. If it were the Dominion could come to the rescue and provide a school system and arrange for the support of schools without the Assembly. There was nothing in the act to compel the resignation of the advisory council on account of a vote of want of confidence passed by the house. If the house refused to pass the estimates the local funds could not be expended without the assistance of our advisory council. The council took hold in good faith and would see that these funds were not locked up for lack of an advisory council to assist in their distribution. He would occupy this position as long as the constitution remained as it was. As long as the governor was willing to accept his advice he would continue to give it.

Mr. Neff, as seconder of the address in reply, had great pleasure in following the member for Wolseley. The more so because from recent occurrences in the house there appeared likely to be a vacancy in the leadership of the temperance party, and he thought of making a bid for the vacant seat. The farmers of the assembly had reason to find fault with the date fixed for the meeting of the assembly. They had been compelled to leave their farms at a most important and critical time. They had been in Regina now almost two weeks and no report had yet been laid on the table. The government should not call the members together until it was prepared to meet them. The member for Red Deer had frequently said that the press of the country was not in favor of the majority as against the minority of the house. In the course of his remarks he had found just two papers in the whole of Canada supporting the minority in its unconstitutional action. Good reasons could be given why the Regina Leader and Calgary Herald were so hearty in their support of minority government in the Territories. He found the leading papers of Canada taking the opposite stand and approving the course of the majority, instancing the Mail, Globe, and to some extent the Free Press. The course taken by the Regina Leader was that in its reports of last

session men were made to say what they did not say. After the house adjourned it held up the members who had been appointed by the Assembly to assist the Lieutenant Governor in the difficulty then existing to ridicule, and announced to the public that those who favored responsible government did so to force direct taxation upon the Territories. Every man knows that this assertion is strictly untrue. Every one knows that we have the power now without responsible government to impose municipal government and direct taxation. The speaker only knew of two members of the present Assembly who had declared for responsible government and both these men were supporters of the clique who were now trying to control the House, and who declaimed so loudly against responsible government. The member for South Regina moved a vote of want of confidence in his leader on that occasion, he was so strongly in favor of responsible government, and the member for Red Deer spoke in favor of the motion of want of confidence in himself in order to support that system. The arrangement in regard to the control of funds accorded by the lieutenant-governor at the first session of the assembly was reconfirmed and declared satisfactory. When at the second session it was found that the lieutenant-governor had withdrawn from the position he had taken a good deal of feeling was aroused. The first advisory council had always received his support and he agreed with them as to the advisability of their resigning when the attempt was made to change the arrangement. He never expected at that time that the lieutenant-governor could find four members of the assembly to act as his advisers on any other conditions than those accorded the first advisory council. He was astonished beyond measure when it was announced that the lieutenant-governor had been successful in finding four men who would accept office confined within the narrow limits announced. The first advisers had (as he had described) consulted with the assembly in cautious matters of policy. The new advisers were above taking advice from the assembly. Their excuse for taking office was that the law did not give them control of the federal funds. The Northwest act distinctly said that the council should advise the lieutenant-governor on matters of finance and until it could be shown to the contrary by some word or sentence or clause in that or some other act, we were justified in believing that the meaning was "all" matters of finance. In dealing with the question of control of the federal funds the member for Wolseley had referred him to the public accounts of the Dominion for the statement showing how these funds had been expended. He had looked and would give some results of his observations. Under the regime of the Hon. Mr. Dewdney he found in printing accounts that the Regina Leader had received some \$2,000 for public printing, and that there was a detailed statement of the expenditure. He did not know anything about the prices charged, but he knew that the accounts were rendered in a business-like way, in a way that the public could find out whether the charges were just or not, and whether the services were rendered or not. In one printing account under the present regime he found that a lump sum of \$4,318 had been paid to the Regina Leader for printing and there was nothing to show that a page had been printed. He did not question that the Leader carried this money, but he had been directed to the public accounts to find out how the funds appropriated for expenses of government in the Northwest were expended, and the accounts did not show. In another place he found that the Leader had received a lump sum of \$1,700 of which no detailed statement was given. He did not question the correctness of the account, it probably was all right; but he remembered as it was to himself as an old business man, it looked like 1,700 separate reasons why the Regina Leader should support the present advisory council and the present method of

handling the Northwest grant. The speaker then discussed a number of items of expenditure incurred by the lieutenant-governor, of which no proper account appeared. This was not a proper system of handling the public funds, and it struck him to inquire what was the reason for the withdrawal of the control promised the Assembly at its first session. Who would reap advantage from the change, and by whom was the change most ardently defended? He hoped that this was the last time in the history of Canada that we should see men denying the right of the majority to rule. The men who were now doing so, after next election, would be conspicuous in the Assembly by their absence.

Mr. Davidson, speaking to the motion, said: I regret, Mr. Speaker, at this late hour to occupy the time of this House, but the importance of this subject is such that I would be unjust to myself and ungrateful to the people who sent me here if I did not at this opportunity enter my solemn protest against the from of government which is being thrust upon us. (Hear, hear.) While I agree with the advisory board on many questions, still I am compelled to hold them responsible for the position of affairs in this Assembly as they exist to-day. It is clear in the memory of every honorable gentleman here that at our first session we were assured through our advisory council that we had the right to control all matters of finance. That being the case, it mattered not whether it was granted us by Act of Parliament or conceded to us by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. At that time this Assembly enjoyed that right. Well sir, early in the second session of the Assembly the then advisory council resigned on the ground that certain executive acts had not been carried out, in short, feeling that they could not and would not be held responsible. Here His Honor retrieved his lost ground and withdrew from the Assembly those rights and privileges which they so long enjoyed. Now, Mr. Speaker, I hold that, had not the present advisory council taken office under retracted lines as laid down by His Honor, we would be enjoying to-day the same rights that were enjoyed at the set out. (Hear, hear.) He here related a story of an old woman who could talk all night about nothing, which he said he had been reminded of while listening to the honorable member from Saltcoats. The leader of the advisory board had said that there was nothing in His Honor's speech, the honorable member for Saltcoats had said that there was nothing in the reply, still those two honorable gentlemen had taken up the time of this House at some length in replying to nothing and in saying nothing. (Cheers.) After referring to the unfortunate position the Assembly now occupies, and declaring the present act unwarrantable, he referred to the school question and that memorable circular sent from His Honor's office to the various school boards, and resumed his seat amid a hearty cheer. The vote stood 15 for, 6 against.

Regina, Nov. 11th.

Mr. Davidson gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the issue of licenses to persons qualified to run steam threshers.

Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Haultain, introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of mechanics' institutes and library associations. Second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Richardson asked that his motion regarding the separate school question be allowed to stand. There was a proposition to pass a general resolution re-affirming all the memorials forwarded to Ottawa at last session. If that was brought in he would withdraw his present notice of motion.

Regina, Nov. 14th.

The House opened at 2:40. The Speaker announced a message from the Lieutenant-Governor (in answer to the address in reply) which was read by the clerk, the members standing during the reading. The following is the message in full:

In thanking the Legislative Assembly for its address in reply to

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Mains hotel.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW,
QU'APPELLE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,
CORONER.

Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.
P. L. SCOTT, Q.C. W. C. HAMILTON.

A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE.
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street. Branch office at
Indian Head open every Wednesday.
MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
IMPROVED FARMS
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at any office, or at the
Auction Office.
QU'APPELLE.

R. E. SMITH,
Tonsorial Artist.

HAS OPENED A SHAVING PARLOR
next door to S. H. Collins' shoe store,
where he is ready to do shaving and haircut-
ting in all styles. He invites the patronage
of the public. Shop open from 7.30 to 22
o'clock.

W. L. Clark, V.S.
QU'APPELLE.

HAVING had considerable practice in
England, is enabled to offer the public
genuine and properly amalgamated prepara-
tions in horse and cattle medicines which his
experience warrants.

W. L. C. while learning the veterinary
art, was impressed with the fact that the
value of a horse depends so much upon his
feet, for no matter how perfect the other
parts may be, the horse's services are dis-
minished or altogether lost and knowing
that bad shoeing is the most common cause
of lameness, he will make Scientific prin-
ciples in horse shoeing a specialty. Contracts
for medical attendance. Operations per-
formed. All charges reasonable.

R. B. FERGUSON,
THE JEWELLER
QU'APPELLE.

Keeps constantly on hand a Fine Assort-
ment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, ETC.

Bargains going just now in a
Splendid Line of Walnut Clocks.
Particular attention paid to repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
Attended to.

S. H. COLLINS,
QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

R. JOHNSTON,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Street improvements under the
direction of the Board of Trade still
continue.

—Charivaris should return the
bells to the cows necks from whence
they were removed.

—The Communion will be dis-
pensed in the Presbyterian church
on Sunday first, at 10 o'clock.

—A telephone is being put into
the Qu'Appelle meteorological ob-
servatory, to connect it with the
C.P.R. station.

—Miss Knox will give one of her
grand entertainments in the Presby-
terian church, on Monday, the 24th
inst., at 20 o'clock.

—Mr. A. C. Patterson, inspector
of weights and measures, has re-
turned to town after a tour of in-
spection of the eastern portion of
his district.

—The Methodist Sunday School
have decided to hold their annual
Christmas tree entertainment on
Thursday evening, December 25th,
Christmas night.

—The Qu'Appelle Amateur Or-
chestral Society serenaded the wed-
ding party. The "Moonlight Sonata"
was rendered in a manner which
would reflect credit on any similar
organization in the East.

—Owing to the pressure on our
columns by Assembly reports, we
are obliged to hold over till next
week the reply to Rev. Mr. Ferry
on apostolic succession by his Lord-
ship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

—Mr. J. B. Milliken gives notice
to all indebted to him to settle their
accounts at once as he is closing his
books. All accounts remaining un-
paid Dec. 1st will be put into the
hands of a solicitor for collection.

—On Wednesday evening last
St. Peter's pro-Cathedral was filled
with those desirous of witnessing
the marriage of Mrs. Jewell, daugh-
ter of Col. Thompson, and Mr. G. R.
Skinner. The happy couple left by
the midnight express for the east.

—We call attention to the meet-
ing of local sportsmen on Saturday,
the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the
Immigrant Building, to discuss the
advisability of forming a gun and
kennel club. All interested in
these matters are cordially invited.

—Yesterday morning at seven
o'clock, St. Peter's church bell
gave out a ringing peal, the sound
of which gave promise of a
renewal of the former faithful ser-
vice which tolled the hours of a
working day. Let our citizens see
to it that the remuneration is ade-
quate to the service rendered.

CONVERSATION.—The S. Peter's
Women's Guild will hold a social
on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23th, in
the Government hall, commencing
at 20 o'clock. Music, vocal and in-
strumental, recitations, etc., will be
provided, and refreshments will be
served during the evening. Admis-
sion, covering the refreshments, will
be 50 cents. All are cordially in-
vited.

—We this week give a large
amount of space to Legislative As-
sembly reports. This issue con-
tains the address in reply to the
Lieut.-Governor's speech in opening
the Legislative Assembly, and His
Honour's message in reply thereto;
also the debate on the address in re-
ply, making it a valuable number.
We are compelled to hold over edi-
torial comment on the situation till
next week for want of space.

—At the hotels: A. W. B.
Markley, Calgary, J. Stewart, C. E.
Booth, Spring Brook; W. Griffin,
Belfast; J. Chumby, R. S. Knight,
Regina; H. Lomas, London, Eng.;
J. B. Hawkes, McLean; H. Austin,
Ottawa; J. G. B. Rogers; A. P.
Yankoughet, Touchwood; E. L.
Thomas, C. Wishart, W. G. McMa-
lon, W. B. Dalton, W. Ferguson,
W. T. Heddie, D. McDonald, Win-
nipeg; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Elking-
ton, Fort Qu'Appelle; E. George,
Oak Lake; J. McGregor, Brandon;
D. Bickley, Toronto.

—A number of our citizens will
attend the Temperance meeting at
Indian Head this evening.

—Rev. Mr. Ferry's lecture on
church history on Wednesday eve-
ning attracted a full house.

—Mr. Crosbie, who has been
teller in Mr. S. H. Caswell's bank,
has left town, and gone to his farm.

—There was a meeting last eve-
ning to re-organize the Qu'Appelle
Branch of the Northwest Prohibitory
Alliance.

—The streets present their usual
busy aspect. The Telephone Co.
are putting up their wires, and the
roadbed of the street railway (that
is to be) is nearly completed.
What other town of our size can
show the like?

—Messrs. D. H. McMillan & Co.,
we believe, contemplate sending
round copies of that old English
ballad, "The Miller of Dee," com-
mencing, "I care for nobody, no, not
I," etc., etc. Leave your name at
the mill and secure a copy.

—We would remind our readers
of the third annual meeting of the
Northwest Prohibitory Alliance and
Temperance convention to be held
in the town hall, Regina, on the 28th
inst., opening at 9.30 o'clock. A
mass meeting will be held in the
evening, beginning at 10.30 o'clock,
to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Grant,
of Winnipeg, Rev. Mr. Harrison,
Regina, and Rev. Mr. Ferry, of Qu'
Appelle. We would urge as full
an attendance as possible. It is
Prohibition now or years of fighting
for it. Hold the fort now.

—Many, taking advantage of the
excellent opportunity afforded by
the C.P.R., are leaving for the East
by the fall excursions which are be-
ing run by that company. \$47.40,
the rate in effect for the round trip,
Qu'Appelle to Ontario or Quebec
and return, is indeed very low.
With their customary liberality the
C.P.R. will run these excursions
daily from Nov. 18th till Dec. 30th,
a strong contrast with the facilities
afforded our neighbors across the
line, in Dakota and Minnesota,
where tickets are sold only one day
per week. We understand that the
C.P.R. are also putting on a fitted
sleeping car service for the accom-
modation of excursionists.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A very successful meeting of the
Central Assiniboia Teachers' Asso-
ciation was held at Indian Head on
Friday, Nov. 7th. Although the
attendance showed a gain of more
than one hundred per cent. over the
last meeting, yet it is known that it
would have been much larger still
had it not been for an unfortunate
misunderstanding that existed be-
tween members of the committee,
and which, owing to shortness of
time and length of distance, could
not be explained away in time to
avoid its effects.

However, the district was repre-
sented from east to west, and from
north to south, by Messrs. Dutton,
Middlemiss, Jones, McDonald,
Roseberry, Guthrie, Skinner, Esplin,
Miller, (Ft. Qu'Appelle) and others.

Some very interesting discussion
took place, and several important
resolutions in connection with edu-
cational questions of the day were
passed, and in order to get all things
in good running order and ready for
the coming year, it was decided to
hold a meeting at Walsley on Sat-
urday, Dec. 6th, for which an ex-
tensive and interesting program is
already mapped out. The following
officers were elected for the ensuing
year: Honorary President, Inspec-
tor Rothwell; President, Mr. McIn-
nes; Vice-President, E. W. Miller,
(Ft. Qu'Appelle); Sec.-Treas., F. G.
Manwood; Executive Committee,
Messrs. Dutton, Guthrie, Middle-
miss and McConnell, (Qu'Appelle).

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health giving herbs, barks, roots and ber-
ries are carefully combined in Birkbeck
Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions,
purify the blood and reconstitute and strengthen
the entire system. For \$1 a bottle, six
for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose.

WINTER SPORTS.

The gay winter season expresses many
attacks of cold, cough, hoarseness, tight-
ness of the chest, catarrh, bronchitis, etc.,
which require a reliable remedy like Birk-
beck's Pectoral Balm for their relief and
cure. Known as reliable for over thirty
years. The best cough cure.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NOW SELLING AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

DEEP LAKE.

—Most of the grain in the imme-
diate neighborhood is threshed, and
the thrifty husbandmen may be seen
wending their way to the apparently
indifferent purchaser, too often cold-
ly welcomed by the proverbial phar-
seology, "It is naught, it is naught,
saith the buyer."

—An amusing incident occurred
a few days ago, which has been
most liberally gossiped. A few
sturdy farmers left home bright and
early, their wagons laden with the
results of labor, but did they come
home when their day's work was
done? No. Was it "four per cent."?
That fascinated the dilatory boys?
The perhaps a little over-anxious
parent evidently thought so, tracked
their footsteps one by one, and most
carefully enquired what was their
mode of procedure. The boys were
home first.

—Sunny South school closed on
Friday last for the winter, and the
teacher, after having spent a very
pleasant summer, leaves at once to
take charge of Maple Green school,
Hill Farm P. O. The very regular
attendance, and willingness to learn,
of the majority of pupils attending
school have been remarkably good.
Sarah Donnelly, absent only one
day, and Randle Donnelly, absent
two days, during the whole of the
summer term. The Honor Roll of
the respective classes is as follows:

CLASS IV.—Reading, oral spell-
ing and dictation, 1st, Annie Liggett;
arithmetic, 1st, Annie Liggett;
grammar and composition, 1st, An-
nie Liggett; geography and history,
1st, Annie Liggett.

CLASS III.—Reading, 1st, Bessie
Liggett; 2nd, Sarah Donnelly; 3rd,
Annie Good; 4th, Randle Donnelly;
5th, Charles Donnelly; Oral spell-
ing and dictation, 1st, Sarah Don-
nelly; 2nd, Randle Donnelly; 3rd,
Annie Good; 4th, Charles Donnelly;
5th, Bessie Liggett; Arithmetic,
1st, Randle Donnelly; 2nd, Sarah
Donnelly; 3rd, Bessie Liggett; 4th,
Charles Donnelly; 5th, Annie Good;
Grammar and composition, 1st, An-
nie Good; 2nd, Bessie Liggett; 3rd,
Sarah Donnelly; 4th, Charles Don-
nelly; 5th, Randle Donnelly.

Writing, 1st, Sarah Donnelly; 2nd,
Annie Good; 3rd, Charles Donnelly;
4th, Randle Donnelly; 5th, Bessie
Liggett.

CLASS II.—Reading, oral spelling
and dictation, 1st, Ida Good; 2nd,
Sadie Liggett; Writing, 1st, Ida
Good; 2nd, Sadie Liggett; Arith-
metic, 1st, Sadie Liggett; 2nd, Ida
Good.

CLASS I, 2nd Division.—Ernest
Good.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe,
who, when asked Mallock's ques-
tion, "Is life worth living?" replied,
"That depends on the liver." And
Ben Johnson doubtless saw the
double point to the pun. The liver
active—quick—life rosy, everything
bright, mountains of trouble melt
like mountains of snow. The liver
sluggish—life dull, everything blue,
molehills of worry rise into moun-
tains of anxiety, and, as a result,
sick headache, dizziness, constipa-
tion. Two ways are open. Cure
permanently, or relieve temporarily.
Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill
and get well. Shock the system by
an overdose, or coax it by a mild,

pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are
the mild means. They work effec-
tively, without pain, and leave the
system strong. One little, sugar-
coated pellet is enough, although a
whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing
is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
Only 50 cents; by druggists.

A SOURCE OF JOY.

Dear Sirs,—My young sisters were at-
tacked by cramp so badly that we almost
despaired and had little hope of curing
them. At last we applied Huggard's Yellow
Oil and to our great joy it cured them per-
fectly, and they now enjoy the blessings of
perfect health.

ANNIE JOHNSON, Dalhousie, N.B.

STORM

SASH!

J. H. MacCAUL,

QU'APPELLE.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE.

Insurance & General Agent.

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,
Flour & Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organs.
In stock, a full line of Collins & Caskets.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS.

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

—

All Work in my Line will Receive

Careful Attention.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.